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better preserved than by any hitherto known.

In order to make forty gallons of blacking, take forty gallons of the vinegar commonly known by the number eighteen, ninety pounds of ivory black, three gallons of sweet oil, wine measure, twenty-eight pounds of raw moist sugar, eighteen pounds of oil of vitriol, and twenty-six ounces of gum Arabic, and procure a tub with a tin strainer fixed under its lid or cover, nearly of the same size as the lid, and full of small holes; and with a hole in the lid sufficiently large to admit the pouring in of the liquid ingredients, for which purpose a funnel may be used if required: put the ivory-black, the sugar, the sweet oil, and four gallons of vinegar into the tub, and make them into a thin paste, then apply half the oil of vitriol through the lid and strainer, and after letting it stand between five and ten minutes, pour through the strainer about two gallons more of the vinegar, then take off the lid, and gradually pour in the remainder of the vinegar, keeping the whole continually on the stir till all the vinegar is used; it being thus well stirred, put on the cover, and pour in the remainder of the oil of vitriol through the strainer, then pour it into a copper, put in the gum Arabic and let the whole boil, and when it begins to boil it is fit to be drawn off, and when cold to be bottled, but while being bottled should be constantly stirred. To make a less quantity than forty gallons, a proportional part of the above ingredients to the quantity required should be used in the same manner.

On a Remedy against the Ravages of the Fly on Turnips, and Swedish Turnips. By Thomas Greg, Esq.

(From the Communications of the Board of Agriculture.)

As the Board does me the honour to request I should make known to them the experiments I have made with lime, under the directions of the earl of Thanet, particularly how and when it should be slacked, and how and when applied, I shall, in conformity to their request, give in detail my own experiments thereon.

I had the honour of paying lord Thanet a visit early in the spring of 1811, at which time he had began to sow Swedish turnips.

On that part of the field which his lordship mentions as having failed, the application of lime was omitted, at my particular request, the better to demonstrate the infallibility of the experiment.

Upon my return to Coles, I ordered lime to be laid upon the headlands, proportioning the quantity to the length of the lands.

The weather was fine, and the lime did not fall by the atmosphere, but was slacked as used, and sown by hand over a 40 acre piece of land.

I ordered every day's sowing to be watched, and the lime to be applied as soon as the turnips came up, in the same daily rotation as they were sown, which was 5 acres per day.

But as lord Thanet properly observes, "to have any experiment made you must see it done." This remark was verified, by the neglect of the bailiff in my absence, who delayed spreading the lime on the first and second days sowing, until the third day's sowing was ready; which delay and mistaken economy in labour, exposed the first day's sowing to the ravages of the fly.

But this circumstance I cannot lament, as it furnished additional proof of the efficacy of the lime, and procured the correct execution of my orders upon the remainder of the field, which 35 acres were covered with healthy plants

In the year 1812, I repeated the same process, with the same success; and I have not the least doubt, but lime is an infallible protection to the infant turnip, if rain does not immediately succeed the sowing. If it does, on the return of fair weather, I should recommend a repetition.

The casting of lime by hand produced considerable inconvenience to the men, in consequence of which the work was not well performed: however, under that disadvantage, the turnips sown upon 40 acres of land, in 1811, were so abundant, as to support 500 down sheep, about 6 cows, and 30 hogs, until May, 1812; and the crop of 1812, consisting of the same number of acres, will, I have no doubt, support an equal stock to the same period.

Impressed with the importance of the application of lime, and finding it necessary to deposit it with great accuracy, I turned my mind to machinery to effect that purpose.

Without troubling the Board with a detail of experiments, it is with great satisfaction I am enabled to inform them, that by adding a horizontal motion into the top hoppers of a common drill, and substituting small shovels instead of cups into the lower, I produced a regular discharge of the lime.

For dusting turnips in rows, the common seed tin pipe may be used. For broad-cast they are taken away, and a board, about eighteen inches wide, substituted in their place.

This board must hang upon an inclined plane, and should be tinned, to facilitate the fall of the lime.

When the atmosphere is damp, the lime will hang upon the board, unless a concussive motion is given to the board, by a crank.

The lime should not be slacked or sifted until the apparatus for sowing it is in the field; for the least damp will change it from a prepared state of powder, and interrupt a regular discharge.

It is not at present in my power to make any further observations to the Board upon this very important branch of agriculture.

The pride I feel in having introduced that invaluable plant, the ruta baga, into England, in the year 1783, will be much increased, should my subsequent endeavours be instrumental in protecting and facilitating the cultivation of a plant for which I must naturally feel a kind of parental interest.

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